Our Springfield Correspondence. SPRINGPIELD, Mass., April 24, 1852.

Arrivol and Movements of Kossuth in New England. The farther north Kossuth advances, the more concernia does he find the people, and the more at home does he Seel He does not like the sold-hearted South, nor does he shink much even of the West. The Northeast is the soil for him—the hearts of the people are warm, though the climate is cold. He is now in the hotbed of fanaticism of every kind, from red hot abolition to woman's rights. He seems quite happy. But if he imagines that all who ran to see him agree in his doctrines, he is sadiy mis-taken. The true test is, how much money or material aid do they give him ? The great majority are attracted entirely by motives of euriosity, and if the devil appeared with his horns and hoofs, there would be ten wines a many running to see his reigning saturic unjesty, as his defunct majesty of Hungary. You will hear one say to another in the street, "Did you see Kossuth?"-not " Did you give him a dollar, or five, or ten, or fifty dol-One lady being asked by another, who was out of breath running up to the cars at Hartford, if she had seen Kossuth, replied, "No; that she had seen the erowd, and that was just as good." In truth, a Feje ermaid, a woolly horse, a white negro, Joyce Heth or an angel in petticoats, like Jenny Lind or Lole Montes, will always bring a crowd, even if the sight costs something. But if any object of curiosity be seen "free, gratis, for nothing," the number of spectators is sure to be far greater. But the cu ef spectators is sure to be far greater. But the curiodity once gratified, there is an end of all intersect. Some, too, are actuated by motives of vanity, and they want to have it to say that they not only saw and were introduced to Kossuth, and shock him by the hand, but had their wives introduced also to his "Excellency." This was the feeling, and not any particular desire to see Hungary free, more than Ireiand, Italy, France. Russia, or other ensiaved nations of Europe, and with no faith in the practicability of Kossuth's schemes—no approbation of his doctrines of intervention by one nation, to prevent the intervention of another—that so many people througed to hear and see the Magyar in the different cities and villages in New England through which the cars passed yesterday. Yet, with his must legic, he concluded that every man, woman, and child of these would go all lengths for his views and plans, because they came to see him. At Newark he blessed God for the mud and the unfavorable weather. For it proved that curriority was not the motive that induced the people to come out. He knows little of human nature, if he does not know that curriority is one of the strongest principles implanted in the human breast, But, on his own showing, if the bad weather and the mud were arguments in his favor at Newark, the fine weather of yesterday and the beautiful streets of New Havan, acted the other way, and led to the conclusion that every one wanted to see the flow, or the "pomp and circumstance." or tun, connected with his exhibition, and did not come from any very enthusiastic coal for revolution in a far distant country in central Europe, connected less by ties of blood, or other relationship with the United States, than any other nation on the face of the carth.

With this prologue let me now give you zone of my pencilings by the way. On leaving the "City of Bins" at three o'clock, Kossuth was cheered by a considerable crowd, who all eagerly strove to see him. At most of the stepping stations between New Haven an riceity once gratified, there is an end of all interest. Some, too, are actuated by motives of vanity

Here the whistle cut short his yarn, and away the car speci on their destined course, until they reached Spring field, where a vast crowd were waiting, and pressed int and around the depot. loudly cheering as he came out of the cars. By the assistance of constables, an opening wa made to the Massacoit House, when a ruch was made inthe hotel, and completely filledit, while those who could no get in surrounded it and clamered for Kossuth. He wen out on the balcony; but for some time did not say any thing. At length he thanked them for their sympathy. thing. At length he thanked them for their sympathy for the poor exide. He had received sympathy and support in various parts of the country, and more recently in the State of New Jersey. But the sympathy that he was receiving in the New Jersey. But the sympathy that he was receiving in the New Jengshad States exceeded everything. If he had the city of Springfield in Hungary, with all its manufactory of arms, and all the fire in the hearts of its eithers, he would not want nuch more for the liberty of his country. It is had been in other places where the weather was warmer; but the hearts of the people were not so warm as those of the citizens of Springfield. (Applance) lause.)
Kossuth then withdrew, and the greater part of the

Rosenth their windrew, and the greater part of the multimode wither w. Some however, still hong about the hotel until a late hour. On the register of the hotel being handed to Kossuth to write his name, he wrete "I Kossuth and lady" and then, as if considering for a moment what residence he would add, said, "I have no hom Then the members of his satte wrote their names as ro-lows:—P. Hajnik, homeless, Capt. George Greehenik, do.; Therese Pulszky, do.; Francis Pulszky and servants, do. What affectation it is on the part of Kossuth to write after his name. "nowhere," (though in the sport-ing sense, with which he is not probably versed it has an ing.) and his suite writing themselves down as "nomeness."
He used to write himself down dowernor of Hungary. Way
does he not stick to that? Is it because he is conscious
that it would look very ridiculous?
Last evening he got some money from persons who
visited him among whom was George Merriam and his

visited him among whom was George Merriam and his family, who gave a check of \$50 each as "material aid," or rather, I believe, purchased bonds to that amount, for Kossuth does not like to be called "a sturry beggar," as some of the Western papers called him, and only wants a loan upon the valuable security of Hungary roon becoming a republic. This reminds me of one of the practices of strolling ballad singers in European cities, who, when vending seditions songs, go about the streets with a package of straws and a package of ballads, crying out "I will not sell my ballad, but I will sell my straw, and bestow my ballad." This had a two-feld object; one was to evade the law, and wants admission free for the people, but he will sell his bonds, which are about the value of straws.

He postponed his speech last night, after being placarded through the city, and bringing crowds of people to the church, and fixed this merning at 2 o'clock for a free varn in D. Occordic church.

Our Boston Correspondence.

Boston, April 24, 1852.

The National Theatre—A New Theatre—Political Items Effects of the Storm, &c.

There seems to be a sort of fatality attendant upon ou

old theatrical places. It is not a month since the Tre ment vanished at the bidding of the fire fiend, and now, at the same command, the National has gone in the same way. The National was erected by the late William Pelby substituted it for the little Warren, in 1836, openin R, at the commencement of the theatrical season of that year, with a capital company, among whom were Harry Smith and his wife, and W. F. Johnson, who left the Tre-ment to go upon the new boards. The National was to the Trement what the Bowery used to be to the Park the place where the b'hoys used most to congregate, and the place where the b'hoys used most to congregate, and where the code of manners was more remarkable for its nervousness, than its elegance. It was of the free and easy school, and the acting off the stage was frequently as spirited as that on it, and a vast sight more natural. The critics of its pit belonged to the "kill-him-again-Kirby school," and used to encore the murder and crime scenes with a great deal of gusto, as if they believed that all sins were "captial," with that eminent socialist, M. Rugene Sue. There was no more sentiment connected with the concern than with a pot of baked beans and pork. Any other large building might have been burnt up with as much interest excited by it. Only one thing has given to the configaritien some zest, I mean a rumor that it was the work of an incendisry.

the work of an incendiary. In The hurning of the National has caused a great deal of talk about erecting a new theatre, one that shall be wer thy of the city. Such an establishment is much needed here, but it is idle to think that a theatre can be got up in liesten, that shall unite the west end and the buttend of the town. I have already explained what was the standing of the National from which you will see, that to get its supporter to ante with the "upper ten," would be to remarkable a coabilon as that which our political

The conduct of the whigs, at the late caucus of their party in W. hington has excited considerable attention smeag politicians of all parties here. By many, the both of the Southern gentlemen is thought to have been a mere rate, and that the "insurmountable difficulty" will ultimately be surmounted. Others are of opinion that the breach is serious, and much mere like a finelity than the Compromise bills. Our hunker democrative that the breach is serious, and much mere like a finelity than the Compromise bills. Our hunker democrative than the Compromise bills. Our hunker democrative than the least of the constant of the compromises, and yet make every possible effort to obtain Southern votes. Our Sowned whige do not affect to disgoise their jey at the withdrawel or the Southern members, they being of the opinion, that in precise proportion as they shall lose at the south they will gain at the North; but their conclusion is by no means so clear. The sober sedate portion of the whip party, who wish that it should perform the part of a conservative political organization, and have no personal objects to be attained, do not hesitate to express their regret at the existing state of things, and their keps that has arrangement favorable to harmony may yet be made.

The racy letter of Mr. Hallett to Mr. Thompson of Va., commenting on some remarks of Mr. Rantoni, has made much an usement. It shows the tracondiable character of the controvercy that has arisen between the two gentlemen, and which is more personal by far, that political. They have been enemies for years, became revue. It the hunder hip of the democracy, to shoule but he was gentlemen, and which is more personal by far, that political or the hunder of the enemies for years, became revue. It the hunder hip of the democracy, to shoule but he was gentlemen, and which is more personal by far, that political or the hunder of the democracy, to shoule but id how presents. The conduct of the whigs, at the late caucus of their

orm standing. You would not think me for going into details of the

effects of the recent tremendous storm, when our papers are so full of them. But one or two, which I do not recollect having seen in priot, may be mentioned. The distance between Nahua and Lowell is some afteen or sixteen miles; yet yesterday individuals had to travel seventy-nine miles by railway to get to Lowell from Nashua. The railway between the two places is much injured, and the following is the route taken:—From Nashua to Groton Junction, by the Nashua and Worcester road; from Greton Junction to Boston, by the Fitchburg road; and from Boston to Lowell by the regular Lowell road. This shows the great inconvenience to which the public is subjected, as one of the results of the storm, the distance being increased five-fold. The Vermont and Massachusetts Raitroad has lost, utterly, twelve miles of its track, and sustained other damage, which I have heard estimated by competent judges at a quarter of a million of dollars. As the stock of this road has been at \$19, this loss will be almost a death blow to it. In many parts of the country damage has been sustained where the effects of spring storms have hitherto been but slightly felt. If at all. The season will be long remembered, as one which was a time of almost unprecedented misery.

Canadian Courses Powedence**

Our Canadian Correspondence

Quance, April 19, 1852. Arrival of Vessels from Sea-The St. Lawrence still Ice-bound -Scheme for a Permanent Ice Bridge-Montreal Board of Trade-Veury Laws-Trade Regulations with the United States—Commercial Convention—Differential Duties—Dis-tress in the Townships—Munical Doings—Rumor respecting Sir John Harvey's Successor. &c.

Spring has given us an earnest of its approach, in the shape of the arrival of four vessels from sea. The good ships Toronto and Albion made Ponite Levi on the evening of the 15th, being the earliest arrivals en record. They have since been followed by the Cambria and Ottawa Would that I could add that these symptoms of return ing animation from without were accompanied by a cor-responding change within; that I could, with a decent regard for truth, quote the hackneyed lines:-

Diffugere nives, redeunt jam gramina campis Arboribusque conuo! Alas! we are still ice-bound. Lake St. Peter is quite solid; men and carioles are crossing in perfect security at Sorel, and each tide drives fleets of diminutive icebergs past the wharves at Quebec. It is no trifling matter to de stroy the work of five months steady frost. The Toront and the other vessels which are consigned to Montreal

past the wharve at Quebec. It is no trifling matter to destroy the work of five months steady frost. The Toronto and the other vessels which are consigned to Montreal, have before them the delightful propect of lying several and the other vessels which are consigned to Montreal, have before them the delightful propect of lying several and the quebe and Montreal railroad is built, it is to be present the two bears of the temperature above for the commencement of our commercial year.

Next to the tardy appreach of spring on the lake, the gracket drawback from which Quebe suffers; is the limited on the whole of the St. Lawrence during the winter season. Several schemes have been proposed to knit together the two chores or, at all creats, to enable us to bring their produce to market here without spending and hour in a leaky came, agreeably diversided with an occasional time on the season of the work of the same of the season of the season

the ruling price in this prevince.

Many other subjects, such as the re-ensetment of a bankrupt law, the repeal of the statutes which oblige the mereanile community to observe the holidays of the Reman Cathesic Church, &c., are also mentioned in the report. But the most important clause is that which recies to the Congress of the Boards of Trade of Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and Taronto, which is to be held after the opening of the navigation. Three subjects are to be laid before them:—let. The removal of all impediments to emigration, by which I presume, the emigrant tax is meant to be understood; 2d. The establishment of a semi-monthly line of ocean steamers, which the government, as I informed you some time ago, have taken in hand; and 3dly, such a discrimination and revision of the dufles now chargeable on goods imported from sea by way of the St. Lawrence, as may conduce to the encouragement of that route in preference to indirect or foreign routes. This inst. as you will perceive, is the main subject which will be laid before the Congress. The question will be whether it is advisable to put a check on importations via New York and Boston, by assessing them at higher rates than those leviable on goods imported via the St. Lawrence. Taken at the present moment, when the reciprocity scheme is still before Congress, this threat of a new tariff is worthy of attention. I can hardly bring myself to think that the Kingston and Toronto Boards of Trade would willingly concur in such a measure; but I can readily foresee that the change would be welcomed with delight by the merchants of Quebec and Montreal. I shall keep you informed of the proceedings of the convention, or "Commercial Parliament," as some of the papers have styled it.

Petitions have been received by the government from the Eastern townships, praying relief from the distress have been involved in consequence of the early frost last fall, which destroyed the crops. The scence of suffering and famine are said to be heart-rending, and are the more to b

Similar accounts of distress and want have been received from the Saguenay.

Among the novelties which summer is to bring us is Mrs. Bostwick, the American songstress, who has been proncunced equal to Madame Cinti Damoreaux. She is expected in Montreal in a few days, and will probably pay us a visit, if the steamers are running. The Germanians, too, are to give a few concerts in Canada, in the month of May.

It is runnered that Sir Edmund Head, Governor of New Brunswick, is to succeed the late Sir John Harvey, in Nova Scotia.

STADACONA.

Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, April 17, 1852.

The Thing called a Legislature-Its Deeds and Misdeeds-Its Ignorance and Impotency-Necessity for a Different Order of Men-Corruptions in and about the Capital-Members Cheating Bocksellers, &c .- The Comptroller Vindicated.

That body of men recognized under the constitu

tion as the Legislature of the State of New York, who have occupied the Capitol during the last three months, have left the city, and returned to the places from whence they came. What benefit has the State derived from their action? Has the prosperity of the people been advanced, their interests pro their treasury guarded, the advancement of tected. art and science fostered, the great cause of education stimulated, our public works progressed, or the public weal regarded? We emphatically declare that not in a single instance worthy of note, has any of those important matters been accomplished What benefit, then, will the tax paying people derive from the legislation of 1852? Who can inform rive from the legislation of 1852? Who can inform them? Who will undertake the task? Nobody; because it is absolutely out of the power of man, or angels, or devils, to point out any law, worthy of note, which has been adopted. This promiscuous assemblage of stupidity, ignorance and impotence—this infirm, waspish, and putid thing of a Legislature, controlled in almost every step by the appliances of the most corrupt and putid lobby ever known—has placed a blot upon the escutcheon of New York which will place its honor in an equivocal position before the eyes of its sister States of this confederacy. What has been done? They have placed 407 more enactments upon the statute books, confederacy. What has been done? They have placed 407 more enactments upon the statute books, not half a dozen of which are of the least importance to the people; indeed, it is extremely questionable whether a single one has been signed by the Governor of any necessity or public utility whatever. In order to exhibit a kind of supervision over those submitted to him, he has returned four or five, rendering as a reason that the object sought to be attained can be procured under some general laws.

The whole session has been spent in subservience of the lobby. The list of acts which have been pob-

pished as having passed, conclusively corroborate this statement. Many of them are more amendments of private charters heretofore obtained; a large number are in relation to streets, parks, roads, and bridges; confirming the proceedings of justices of the peace, whose ignorance of duty and of law throw the community into convulsion and disorder; authorizing towns and villages to borrow money for pretended public improvements, for the lobby cormorants to waste and plunder; to enable aliens to hold real estate; to change the names of persons who, in most instances, had rendered their paternal cognomen infamous by some deed of lasting disgrace; in removing toll gates on turopike and plank roads; for the payment of more claims for canal damages than the revenues of half a dozen years can extinguish; besides hundreds of acts too ridiculous to claim a moment's consideration from sensible men, such as legislators should be, and certainly too insignificant to claim a line of attention in the Harald.

The time has been spent in wrangling about the Maine law, banking and insurance and trust companies. Liberia, colonization and free negroes, special and general laws, appropriations to colleges, including the McGrawville, in Cortland, the canal bill, its constitutionality, hardpen, quicksand, shale and sandstone, canal lettings, commissioners, auditors, contractors, and all the roundelay thereunto appertaining.

In justice it should be stated that there were a

ditors, contractors, and all the roundelay theraunto appertaining.

In justice it should be stated that there were a
few leaders in both branches, who set their faces
sternly against improvident, careless, nscless, and
expensive legislation, and endeavored, with their
might and power, to resist the torrent. A few of
these should be kept from the category of the reckless and extravagant, and are, in the House, Mr.
Stillwell, dem.; Mr. Moss, whig; Mr. A. Smith,
whig; Mr. Huribut, whig; Mr. Milliner, whig; Mr. Wan
Santvoord, dem.; Mr. Van Valkenburg, whig; Mr. Van
Santvoord, dem.; Mr. J. Rose, dem.; Mr. Hatfield,
dem.; Mr. King, dem., and half a dozen others;
and, in the Senate, Messrs. Babcock, Morgan,
Ward, whigs, and Messrs. Pierce, Cooley, and
Cornell, democrats. With these men the lobby
loafers had no influence, and searcely approached
them.

Among the most important acts, and which many consider as the only one of not general importance, is the one reducing the half mill State tax to a quarter mill. This bill produced considerable political finesse. Each party believing it would be popular with the people, strove for the leadership. Mr. Morgan, of the Senate, (whig) introduced a bill for this object, proposing that it should take effect a year hence, which remained in committee of the whele. Mr. McMurray, (dem.) being on the alert, reported one of the same character, which, as soon as introduced, was placed in a condition for a third reading, thus overriding the first one. It has subsequently been passed into a law. Mr. Morgan's bill remains among the lost receptacles of the Senate. The Steam Ship bill was another of a political character. This distinction was first given to them by Taber. He wanted to incorporate two special lines of Galway steamers, for the purpose of bringing the Irish to our shores cheaply. He intended the whigs to go for that measure as a party advantage which would thereby be gained, but Babeock and Van Schoonhoven refused to follow in his lead. Mr. Cooley, dem., led off in the other direction. He went for a general law, free trade in ocean navigation, because then a competition would be created by which Irish emigrants could be brought hither at a much cheaper rate than by chartered monopolies—so thought the Senate—so thought the Assembly—so thought Gov. Hunt—and so believe the Irish who are anxious that their countrymen should become Americanized upon the cheapest possible plan.

In animadverting upon the inability and importation in the discountry importation to the inability and importance of the senate in animadverting upon the inability and importance of the senate inability and importance of the senate in a minadverting upon the inability and importance of the senate in a minadverting upon the inability and importance of the senate in a support the cheapest possible plan. Among the most important acts, and which man

that their countrymen should become Americanized, upon the cheapest possible plan.

In animadverting upon the inability and impotence of the present Legislature, we do not intend to impugn the people for sending such men. In reality, the public are not in fault; the difficulty lies in the constitution. The reward allowed members for their services is altogether too inadequate. No man, fit far legislation, can devote his time and talents, for three months in the year, for the small pittance of three hundred dollars. It is a well known fact, that a great deterioration has taken place—and has been proceeding lower and lower every year since the adoption of the present constitution. The consequence is, that the men who are qualified for proper and discreet legislation will not devote themselves to public duties upon such a meager allowance, and the people are therefore compelled to descend in their selections low enough in the scale of society where persons can be found to go to the capital for three dollars a day, and run the chances for black mail. This is the class of men, destitute of the requisite qualification, generally irresponsible of the requisite qualification of the requisite qualificati for black mail. This is the class of men, destitute of the requisite qualification, generally irresponsible of themselves, indifferent as to the welfare of others, or of the dignity and prosperity of the State, who are sent to make our laws. Such are the men always held in leading strings by an adroit, scheming, experienced lobby; such are the men whom a half down leaders in the Legislature can any time, and senerally do, when sex-sion sequires

scheming, experienced today, such are the men whom a half dozan leaders in the Legislature can any time, and generally do, when occasion requires t, hol in the hollow of their hands.

One good result, however, has been produced One leak in the treasury of a great amount, has been stopped—and that is, the dishonerable practice of members voting themselves books. This has been invogue now some six years. At the early part of the session, the House went on the same career of extravagance and recklessness which characterized their predecessors, and resolved to have a quantity of three or four different kinds of valuable beeks; and all they thought they had to do was to resert to the "contingent fund." The bills were sent to the Comptroller for payment—he "mounted his glasse astride his nose," thoughtfully argued the case in his own mind, called to his aid his confidential depaty, overhauled all the laws made and provided for drawing money from the treasury, and borious exertion, during severalhours, discover that any such thing existed in his office or under his control, as a "contingent fund" of any amount, large or small, out of which those books could be paid for! He instantly communicated this important fact to the solons of the Assembly, who, swelling up, tond-like, "swore terribly in Flanders." Here was a dilemma—they had purchased books to the amount of \$5,000, and the Comptroller would not pay for them! Some became very indignant, and offered to pay for these they received—others believed their dignity would be compromised by paying for them—others again, caring nothing about dignity, or being willing to penetrate their own pockets, threw themselves behind the resolution, leaving the booksellers to get pay in the best mode, or in any manner they could. Thus matters remained until the supply bill was brought in on the day of adjournment, when it was found that the money to pay for the books was placed therein. It slipped through the House with unanimity and acclamation. The Senate struck out the books promptly, and sent the bill as amended back to the Assembly. This was insulting, as the Lower House insisted. Another attempt was made. The Senate stood their ground, like the heroes before Chapultepec. Another repuise given to the lower branch, and all in hours between midnight and morning. Their clamor, threatenings, and desperation, became predominant. They never would consent to pass the supply bill unless the books were in—they'd adjourn first—they never would "cave," no, not they. The bill was again returned to the Senate. Instead of capitulating or sending a flag of truce, the Senate sent Messrs. Pierce and Beckman with a message, that the "Upper House" were ready to adjourn sine die. The House then discovered that they must either yield, or the bill must fall. O, then, what a caving in. Cushing, the leader, and ten minutes previous the most boisterous and determined, was the first to trail his flag; Col. Monroe, who never was known to surrender to any man minutes previous the most boisterous and determined, was the first to traft his flag; Col. Monroe, who never was known to surrender to any man before, also showed the "white feather." All were astonished at this, as heretofore his courage stood unimpeached, and was acknowledged as the Napoleon of the House. Upon counting the votes, one more was necessary, when Van Santvoord, the Kinderhook pcny, came to the rescue, eating his own words uttered ten minutes previous, and voted against his own oft declared intentions. His commisseration for the booksellers vanished in a moment. Thus, after the hardest struggle ever witnessed in this or any other Legislature, or even in Congress, was the bill passed by 65 votes, the exact number required—the Senate came off victorious, and the Comptroller completely vindicated. This significant rebuke will teach men, in future, sitting in the halls of the Capitol, that it will not be prudent to draw from beoksellers, under a simple resolution, some four thousand dollars worth of books, send them home, and then sneak home themselves without payment. What a model Legislature. The State should immediately issue proposals to have its legislation performed by contract, the job to be given to the "lowest responsible bidder," including hardpan, quicksand, books and all.

Our California Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14, 1852.
The Flood in Sacramento and Marysville-Amoun of Damage-Proposed Constitutional Convention -Introduction of Chinese Labor-Foreign Crimi nals-Intelligence from the Mines, &c. . &c.

The mails, which will leave here at an early hour to-morrow morning, will convey to you the intelligence of the overflow of Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton, Nevada, and other places in the interior. You will hear various statements in regard to the amount of damage that has been done, but few of them are to be relied upon. The greatest loss took place in Marysville, and even there it does not exceed \$150,000; while in Sacramento it was comparatively triffing. This is explained by the fact that the water rose gradually; and, with the experience of the last inundation before the people, they removed all perishable property, or all that might sustain damage frem water, to high ground, beyond the reach of the watery element. damage was done to the country, where a number

of bridges were carried away by the floods, and cat-

tle, horses, &c., drowned. Rain was anxiously looked for, and we got that rather too liberally. An immense quantity of earth was in readiness to be washed for months previously, and the miners were almost despairing of ever being able to gather the reward of their toils. The consequence was, that business of every kind was depressed throughout the State, and the merchants of San Francisco and other cities were in the worst spirits.

quence was, that business of every kind was depressed throughout the State, and the merchants of San Francisco and other cities were in the worst spirits. The miners had no money to purchase goods. Since the rain set in, business has, in a measure, recommenced; not that the miners have come in with their dust, but that secounts have been received of their getting it out in large quantities. All that was needed to bring a stream of gold into this city from the mines, of a volume greater and larger than ever, was rain. We have had it, and you may therefore expect larger imports of gold dust than ever, in New York. Indeed, according to all appearances, and according to the most reliable information, the yield of gold dust this year will astonish the world. It is now demonstrated to a certainty, that the mines already discovered are inexhaustible; and there is good reason to believe that one-half, or one-tenth part, of the mineral resources of California are yet unknown.

Several important subjects are now engaging the attention of the Legislature. The first I shall mention is a bill "To enforce contracts made without the State, for the performance of labor within the limits thereof," At present, labor of every kind is so high in California that it retards very much the growth and prosperity of the State. Houses cannot be built, roads made, docks constructed, or, in fact, any kind of work done, except at a ruinous outlay for labor. The object of the proposed measure is to enable persons here to proceed to China, and there contract with the natives for the performance of labor here, with the protection by law that the laborers shall not run away, or leave the parties who incur the expense of taking them from China to California. This measure is opposed by some, on the ground that it will, in effect, be the introduction of peonism into California—where it never existed under Mexico—and by others, because the suppose it intended merely as an entering wedge to slavery. You will perceive, therefore, that we have free so

in Paris. Of course the matter dropped here. The Vigilance Committee are not, as might be supposed in the east, dissolved. On the contrary, they continue their organization, and are ready at any moment to act. About ten days ago, several burglaries occurred, and they were becoming so numerous, that the Committee resolved to "string up" the first burglar whom they eaught in the act. The rogues, no doubt, heard of these doings, for since then they have been comparatively quiet. Indeed, the city is very quiet at present, and it will probably continue so, as an ordinance has just been passed by the Common Council, authorizing citzens to enrol themselves as police, and giving them the same powers as are conferred on the regular police force. The rapidity with which improvements are going on here is astonishing. Piers are being constructed of a quarter of a mile—yes, half a mile in length. Hills are being levelled and ivalleys filled up in every direction. Real estate maintains its extraordinarily high value, but it does not change hands very freely, in consequence of the difficulty there is in regard to titles. A great proportion of the bailding lots within the limits of the corporation are claimed by persons who possess no other title than what they acquired by squatting. Almost all of the early adventurers took as quat, as they term it, and a celebrated gentleman named Colton, conducted this kind of business on a wholesale plan. He seized acre upon acre, and disposed of them with a perfect looseness at so much per lot. The holders of these Colton grants, as they are termed, keep possession. You will see, therefore, that under such a state of things, no capitalist will invest in real estate, for he cannot be certain of getting an indisputable title.

A few days since, in a debate in the Legislature, Mr. David C Broderick, one of the members, made some reflections on ex-Judge Smith. Judge Smith's son took the matter up, and denounced Mr. Broderick in language which is hall not repeat. It was of such a character, how

Our Washington Correspondence WASHINGTON, April 24, 1852.

The Clay Medal Committee, and Governor Jones. of Tennessee-Kossuth and the Ladies in the Om nibus - Theatrical on the Tapis, &c., &c., The New York committee, with the duplica

Clay medal, has arrived here, and will present the medal to the old chief at the earliest opportunity. The arrival of Mr. Ullmann and his friends, re minds me of the rumor that these gentlemen had with a laudable degree of patriotism, hit upon plan by which they fondly hope all difficulties will be cleared away in selecting a whig nominee at the convention. It is no less than to throw all the three candidates overboard, and unite upon Governor Jones, of Tennessee. The Governor's recent visit to New York threw him into the way of many of the President makers in Gotham, and the plan is progressing very nicely. Perhaps, however, these gentleme were not aware that there is a feud between Mr

were not aware that there is a feud between Mr. Jones and a large body of Tennessee whigs, which would inevitably lose the vote of that State; and not only so, but create a bad feeling generally, which would place his chances of success in a more than doubtful point of view elsewhere. Try again, gentlemen, and when you make up your minds to abandon your friends, who depend upon you, do it for a man who has some chance of success.

Kossuth's sejeurn here created not the slightest excitement. He called upon several Senators, and paid his respects. He occupied one parlor only, and half a dozon sleeping rooms, at the National, which had not even a flag hung out to tell of the greatness within. At Richmond, the omnibus which conveyed passengers to the depot, happened to have a few ladies in it, when Kossuth made his appearance. He insisted upon the ladies being turned out, declaring he required an omnibus for himself; but upon the driver threatening to go without him, he at length got in. He then again rudely called upon the driver to turn the ladies out, when the Jehu ended his importunity by declaring that if he did not remain quiet he would put him out of the omnibus sltogether. The ex-Governor, upon this, put up with the indignity of riding in the same omnibus with American ladies. This incident is vouched for by a highly respectable gentleman, who witnessed it.

nibus with American ladies. This incident is vouched for by a highly respectable gentleman, who witnessed it.

The Seguins have been playing at the theatre for a couple of weeks with less success than their merits deserve—principally, however, in consequence of the bad weather. Quite an amusing scene took place on Thursday evening. After the operatic ballet of the "Bayadere," a long intermission occurred, sorely trying the patience of the parquette. At length the curtain rose, and the manager came forward, very much agitated, and declared to the astonished audience, that in consequence of a circumstance he could not explain, the performances must abruphly terminate. Immediately after Mr. Fleming's disappearance, Mr. George Jordan, an excellent actor and a great favorite here, rushed out breathless and pale, and declared that the "base attack" was levelled at him—that he was to play in the farce, which was a genteel petile comedy, and that in order to do it justice, the carpet was necessary; but the manager and the prompter combined to refuse to let the carpet go down, and he would not play unless it was. During this speech, the drop was basely lowered, and Jordan found himself shut off the stage. The ladies look frightened, and made their escape as rapidly as possible. Meantime, cheers were given for Jordan, and groans for the manager, until at length the gas being shut off, all parties adjourned for a drink.

manager, until at length the gas being shut off, all parties adjourned for a drink.

Great complaints are made about the management, and the want of courtesy too often displayed at the bex office. I merely allude to it, feeling certain that the excellent lessee will attend to the hint before it is too late.

Appointments by the President. Apportune and consent of the Senaie.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senaie.

William L. J. Riderien, to be Consul of the United States at Zurich, in Switzerland.

Henry R. Dey, to be a Justice of the Peace in the country of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

John Edward Boulings, Assistant Appealeer of Merchandlet at New Orloans, vice A. Mataye removed. Notes on Nebraska Territory. CHAPTER II.

CLIMATE SOIL WATER -AND MINERAL RE The north line of the territory of Nebraska cor-responds in latitude with the central portions of the State of New York, and its south line with that of the central portions of Delaware and Maryland, and the northern part of the State of Virginia; and that part of the territory in which settlements are now about to be made corresponds in latitude with the southern portion of Pennsylvania, and the central parts of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. and lies directly west of the northern part of the State of Missouri. Hence the climate of Nebraska

State of Missouri. Hence the climate of Nebraska is a favorable one, and the territory is even more agreeable for a residence than any of the sections of continent upon the same line of latitude.

The atmosphere is remarkably pure, and fogs are of seldom occurrence. In the eastern part of the territory the winters are open, and accompanied with but little snow, and are of several weeks' less duration than are the winters of those sections of the Atlantie States in corresponding latitudes.

From the 2d to the 9th of April, 1851, the writer encamped out upon the prairies lying north of the Nebraska river, and between the Elkhorn and Missouri rivers, and suffered no inconvenience from the cold. The prairies were then covered with the early flowers of spring, and the trees of the groves were beginning to put forth their foliage, and in spots protected from the winds and irrigated by springs and brooks, the grass was so far grown as to afford some food for animals. But it is not until about the first of the month of May that the grass of the prairies becomes sufficiently grown to offer full graxing for cattle.

While but little snow falls during the winter, the summer brings with it a considerable amount of rain. At times during the winter season the winds

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While but little snow falls during the winter, the summer brings with it a considerable amount of rain. At times during the winter season the winds sweep the prairies with much force; and the warmest season of the year is rendered agreeable by the gentle breezes which continually come over the prairies. Cold comes with the windfrom the northwest even in summer; and in the winter warm weather is brought by a south wind. Proceeding westward from the Missouri river and approaching the region of the Rocky Mountains, the changes of the atmosphere from heat to cold become more frequent, and are felt in greater extremes than in that portion of the territory which lies along the Missouri river. But the prairies of Nebraska are at no time swept by vinds so cold and violent as are those of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and the northern parts of Illinois and Indiana; and blows from the Rocky Mountains are mild indeed when compared with those which come off from the great lakes of the north.

The tract of country breasting on the Missouri river and extending in breadth west two hundred miles or more, and from the Kansas river up to the forty-third degree of north latitude, is equal to any lands on the continent of America in the fertility of its soil. Let any person thread the provinces, States, and territories spread out between the rugged granite hills lying north of the St. Lawrence river, and the sandy shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and he shall find no lands as productive as those of the eastern section of the territory of Nebraska, nor lands out of which the means of subsistence can be obtained with so small an amout of labor.

The soil of the lands in Nebraska, in its primeval state, was of sand and clay. At the present day the component parts of the soil are sand, clay, ashes, carbon, (or charcoal, which gives it a black color), and decomposed vegetable matter; and these five ingredients compose a soil which has a depth measuring from three to fifteen feet—a black and rich mould, which covers

and breadth of the eastern part of the territory.

The bottom lands which lie along the rivers, with a level and plain like face, are alluvial, and in the composition of the soil there is a larger amount of decomposed vegetable matter than that which exists in the soil of the rolling prairie and table lands, and a loss amount of matter having the properties of alkali is found in the soil of the bottom lands.

At several points along the Nebraska river there are what are termed first and second bottoms. These also exist in some few places on the Missouri river, and they are prevalent along the Grand Nemaha and Blue rivers. The second bottoms commence at some distance from the channel of the river, and ran back to the bluffs. They are raised one or more feet above the first bottoms, which form the immediate shore of the river. Many of the first bottoms have comparatively a thin soil, and that rests upon a bed of sand, while the second bottoms have externe depth of soil, and are of the greatest degree of fertility.

Stegnant pools of water exist nowhere in Nebraska, except upon some of the large bottoms ly-

of tertility.

Stagmant pools of water exist nowhere in Nebraska, except upon some of the large bottoms lying along the Missouri river. Swamps and morasses are not to be found in the territory. The water which, in the eastern part of the territory is abundant, presents itself in numerous springs and brooks, and it is always pure and limpid—the soil, of which sand, ashways pure and limpid—the soil, stagman admirable filterer for it. There is no better water to be obtained anywhere. Although there is considerable limestome deposited throughout the territory, it is seldom found only in strata, and lying deep under the soil, with strata of sand and clay, and sometimes with another of gravel above it; hence the water is not much affected with lime.

Wherever springs and brooks are not convenient, water of a good quality can uniformly be obtained by digging a few feet into the earth below the soil. Such being the quality of the water, the territory could not fail to afford general health to a white population, and it has been demonstrated to be a country offering to settlers the extreme of good health, by a number of families who have been domiciled and continue to reside near the missionary establishments in the territory.

The mineral ressurces of Nebraska, although not yet developed, are estimated to be various and of grent extent. Iron ore is known to exist in abundant quantities on the north side of the Nebraska river, and it is believed that the like may be found in the southern and western portions of the territory.

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Coal, of the semi-bituminous class, has been discovered at various points on the south side of the Nebraska river; and it is believed to exist in large deposites throughout a vast portion of the territory. A vein of coal has been opened near Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri river, forty or fifty miles above the mouth of the Kansas. This vein has been worked to some exteat for the use of the troops serving on the station. Between the two Nemaha rivers another vein has been opened, from which quantities are annually taken by blacksmiths and other persons who reside upon the opposite shore of the Missouri river.

A vein of coal also exhibits itself in the bluffs, at a distance of about fifteen miles below Table Croek. This was discovered by the writer, who took from it a small quantity, which he burned, and found to be of a good quality. Veins of coal have also been discovered at different points on the Blue river, and there are evidences upon which to found the belief that coal deposits exist in the territory north of the Nebraska river. In the sluices formed along the shores of the Nebraska and Missouri rivers, when the water is in a low stage, specimens of coal are often found; and the like have been picked up in the sands of the Elkhorn and Niobrara rivers.

In almost every section of the territory, clay of a good quality for the purposes of brick can be obtained in almost any desirable quantities. Limestone, fit for the purposes of brick can be obtained in almost any desirable quantities. Limestone, it for the purposes of brick can be obtained in almost any desirable quantities. Limestone, the fit has a proper of the desirable quantities of the manufacture of pottery place within that portion of the territory which will be subjected to early settlement. On the north side of the Nebraska river, there have been discovered veins or struta of sandstone, very similar in quality to the sandstone found in the valley of the Ohio.

At several places along the bluffs, on the Missouri river, there are shown considerabl

Exceution of Reed and Clemens. Execution of Reed and Clemens.

[From the Richmond Times, of the 21th instant.]
Yesterday morning, at 112 o'clock, those unhappy men underwent the extreme penalty of the law. A vast concourse of people—men, women, and children, of all colors, from snowy white to sooty—occupied the valley, in the immediate neighborhood of the gallows. The hills on either side, too, were also crowded with an anxious multitude, attracted thither by the novelty of a public execution.

tude, attracted thither by the novelty of a public execution.

At 9 o'clock A.M., the dragoons, the Grays, the Montgomery Guards, and the Young Guard paraded; and, after forming, marched to the county jail, for the purpose of guarding the convicts to the place of execution.

At 10½ o'clock the prisoners, attired in losse dark colored robes, fitting compactly about the neck, and wearing on their heads dark blue navy caps, made their appearance in an open spring wagon, drawn by two horses. Besides the Sheriff of the county, the Jailer, and the Deputy Marshal, the prisoners were attended by two Catholic priests—the latter being seated by the side of each of the unhappy men. The military having taken up proper positions, men. The military having taken up proper positions, the melanchely procession moved up Main street to the Old Market House, where it filed off to the right, and proceeded slowly up the valley to the place of execution. During the whole time occupied in passing from the pricon to the gallows, the eyes of the objects, spread before them, by their ghostly confessibles, spread before them, by their ghostly confessibles, spread before them, by their ghostly confessibles, spread before them.

sors. Upon reaching the place of execution, the military formed around the gallows. The prisoners were then directed to ascend the platform. Reed obeyed the order with alacrity, and ascended the steps leading to the scaffold with firmness. Clemens followed, with a slower, though not less steady step. After reaching the platform, the unhappy convicts were exhorted, by the priests to put their trust in God. Preparations were then made for the execution. The hands of both convicts were tied, caps were drawn over their faces, and the cords adjusted about their necks. The platform was then cleared—the trigger which supported it was drawn, and in a moment the unfortunate men were launched into eternity. Reed died, apparently, without a struggle. Clemens struggled a moment or so, his frame underwent one or two convulsive throes, and then life became extinct. After hanging the allotted time, the convicts were cut down and interred.

Throughout the whole painful ceremonies preceding the execution, the unfortunate criminals evinced the utmost fortitude. Each met his fate with firmness and resignation. From the time they emerged from the prison, to the awful moment preceding their execution, neither gave evidence of the slightest degree of unmanly lear.

During the progress of the melancholy procession up the valley to the place of execution, the manifestations of popular sympathy in behalf of the unfortunate convicts were general and heartfelt; but here, as well as at the gallows, the utmost order prevailed, all bowing with the greatest respect to the majesty of the law. Immediately preceding the execution, an incident occurred near the scaffold, which produced a momentary panic. A spirited horse became unmanageable, and gave evidence of a desire to pitch his rider upon the heads of the mass of human beings wedged in between the military on one side, and Bacon's Quarter Branch on the other. Whilst the horse was rearing and charging, a rush was made by the crowd to get beyond the reach of his hoofs. Many persons were forc

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD I observed in your paper, a few days since, that the President had refused—and I think very properly—to pardon Thomas Reed and Edward Clements, the two seamen executed yesterday, at Richmond, Virginia, for piracy and murder, committed on board the schr. J. R. Lindsey, near the Island of Trinidad, port of Spain, as I Lindsey, near the Island of Trinidad, port of Spain, as I am in possession of all the particulars. I think they were guilty of one of the most deliberate and cold-blooded inurders ever committed on the high seas. The murder was premeditated, and they laid their plans before the vessel sailed from Trinidad. It was their intention, when at sea, to murder the captain, mate, cook, and passenger; to take the vessel somewhere on the Spanish main, scuttle her, and, as they supposed the captain had all the money for his cargo, which he had sold at Trinidad, to take that, and go to California. On the first evening after sailing from Trinidad, they killed the mate and passenger. Walker, who were on deck at the time; and as the captain came out of the cabin, they both fired a horse pisted at his head, one of the balls taking effect on his throat. The captain then went into the cabin told the boy, the cook, that he was wounded, and loaded his pistels, and Reed and Clements lad gone forward to reload theirs; after which they came aft, when Reed fired his pistel again at the captain, while in the cabin, the captain, as the same time, fired his pistel at Reed, who was on deck by the cabin door, the ball striking Reed on the side of the nose, and passing into his mouth, knocking him down. It was this shot that saved the life of the captain and cook. Reed and Clements afterwards cut the rigging, and attempted to scuttle the schoonar, when they made their escape in the boat. When the vessel arrived at St. Thomas, she presented a painfally agonizing scene. After learning the particulars of the murder. I offered a reward for the offenders, who were taken shortly afterwards, near Laguayra; and Captain Etchberger, of Bark El Dorado, of Baltimere, are deserving of all praise, for the assistance they rendered in bringing the offenders to justice. Poor Walker, he struggled hard for his life, but was overpowered, and dreadfully massecred his conf. pockets cut out, and his body thrown into the deep blue sea, and as it sunk beneath the wa am in possession of all the particulars. I think they

The Army and the Deficiency Bill. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In a recent debate in the House, upon the Deficiency bill, grave charges of peculation were preferred, which, it substantiated, should subject the offender to trial both in military and civil courts. Whatever be the founda-tion, it is due to the army, to justice and right, that proper explanations be offered.

The very extraordinary expenditures of the Quarter-The very extraordinary expenditures of the Quartermaster's Department have taxed the ingenuity of honorable members to discover the cause; and failing to find
its solution in necessary disbursements, quietly relieve
their feelings by most disbonorable reflections upon edicers of the army.

To enter into any statement of costs arising from the
great enlargement of our frontiers, greatly increased land
transportation, high prices of provisions and forage, enormous rates of hire, in creeting buildings for quarters in
California and Oregon, would be presuming upon the

iransportation, high prices of provisions and forage, enormous rates of hire, in erecting buildings for quarters in California and Oregon, would be presuming upon the bindness of the present Congress; but with due deference to their superior comprehension, would it not be justice to look for apparent and plausible causes, rather than give publicity in our national councils to statement which, it is believed, cannot be verified? If officers of the army are selling government borses, and other government property, in New Mexico, as a private speculation—if still mother has settled into a quiet repose in Oregon with a sing little fortune of one hundred thousand dollars, proceeds of fraud on government—it is the duty of those making these assertions to give their names to the public, that proper steps may be taken to purge the arm of such blots upon its reputation.

The high and honorable tone it has ever been the boas of the army to perpetuate in their relations, both officia and private; animadversions invariably hursed upon the heads of the offending; and the restraints of esprit decrys, are in themselves motives, if none others existed to deter from cerruption and knavery. It is not presented that each and every member of the class of officers of the United States Army is immaculate nor infailible; but it is asserted, beyond the fear of contradiction that no party to any dishonorable transaction can retain his position without exposure.

that no party to any disnostrable transaction can retain his position without exposure.

Having recently served in Oregon, the seat of the nefar rous transaction, as alleged by Mr. German, and that gentleman having failed to redeem his piedge upon application. I feel it due both to myself and brother officers t state, that as late as May, 1851, no such instance of fruu occurred. If after that period this skilful financierin was perpetrated, names should be published.

The Netherland's Frigate Prince of Orange. TO THE BUITOR OF THE HERALD. Sir:—I observe in your paper of this morning, a

extract from the Annapolis Republican of the 24th inst., that the frigate Prince of Orange is called his Belgian Majesty's. This is a mistake, as the Belgian Belgian Majesty's. This is a mistake, as the Belgian government have no men-of-war of that class. His Majesty the King of the Netherland's frigate Prince of Orange, commanded by the Chevalier Byl de Vrob. now in Norfolk, rates sixty guns, and is considered to be the finest frigate in the navy. She will sail from Norfolk on or about the 5th of May next, for this port. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Consul-General of the Netherlands.

Monday Morning, April 26, 1852.

VISIT OF THE OFFICERS OF THE DUTCH ENGATE AND

Monday Morning, April 26, 1852.

VISIT OF THE OFFICERS OF THE DUTCH FRIGATE AT WASHINGTON.

[From the Republic, 26th inst.]

The Dutch frigate "The Prince of Orange," carrying sixty guns, and one of the finest vessels in the Dutch navy, recently arrived at Annapolis, Md., from which she yesterday sailed for the North. Her officers wished to bring her up to this city, but were prevented from so doing by her heavy draught. Her commander, Captain Bijl de Vree, came up to the city and waited on the President, to whom, with several of his officers, he was introduced. These officers express themselves very favorably impressed with the courteous reception given them by the President. They also paid their respects to the Secretary of State and to the Secretary of the Navy. They visited the Capitol, and were introduced to a number of the members of both Honses. They also visited the Navy Yard. From the authorities of the State of Maryland they received the greatest altertion and hospitality.

There is every reason to believe that their visit will be productive of the best feelings between the two countries.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM NEW PROVIDENCE. — Advices from Nassau, N. P., to the lith inst., have been received at Charleston, S. C., by the Annie Sophia. Among her passengers was the Rev. Dr. Cox. of Breoddyn. On the 6th inst., Dr. Cox delivered, at the instance of the Bahama Literary Association, a lecture on "C. ronology as related to History and the Chilatian Era." The Guardien speaks in the most culcipistic terms of the dector's address, and unhesitatingly affirms that the most publicacypine riterary minds, the savans of Britain or America, or the most clevated in station anywhere, would have homored themselves—perhaps even polished their facelules a fittle more—at all events, refined their hearts, by sitting for a couple of hours at the feet of this master in franci." The governor of the Enhamas and family embarked on the 10th inst. in the Victoria for Philadelphia, on their way to England. Their departure was attended with considerable ecremony, and a procession consisting of the members of the Assembly, dignitaries of the Island, and citizens generally, erecuted them to the vessel, The Nassau Guardien of the 20th of March says that the Danieh brig Dolphin had been wrecked the previous week on Molasses, Reef. Inagua. She was bound from Hayti to Hamburg. Her earge comisted of about 2000 bags were saved in a damaged condition.